Climate Change and Human Health Literature Portal



Water quality assessment in the application of stormwater reuse for irrigating public lands

Author(s): He J, Valeo C, Chu A, Neumann NF

Year: 2008

Journal: Water Quality Research Journal of Canada. 43 (3-Feb): 145-159

Abstract:

Stormwater reuse for irrigating public lands presents a viable option for reducing potable water demand in urban settings. However, stormwater generally contains high pollutant levels, which may cause adverse effects on public health and the environment. Water quality in a stormwater retention pond in the City of Calgary, Alberta, was examined in order to assess the feasibility of reusing stormwater for irrigation purposes. Field campaigns were conducted in the 2004, 2005, and 2006 irrigation seasons. The water quality data indicated that the pond water quality generally satisfies the requirements for stormwater recycled as irrigation water. Relationships between stormwater quality and climatological variables were investigated using correlation and regression analysis. Their correlations suggest that intermittent rain events contribute to elevated microbial levels and total suspended solids (TSS). Other climatological variables-air temperature, cloud cover, wind speed, and relative humidity-are also correlated with certain water quality parameters including fecal coliform (FC), TSS, nutrients, and conductivity. Formulated regression equations demonstrate good predictions of observed FC and TSS using climatological variables. Results showing stormwater quality as a function of climatological variables imply that climate change might have potential influence on stormwater quality. © 2008, CAWQ.

Source: https://www.cawq.ca/cgi-bin/journal/abstract.cgi?languageEuro Surveillance (Bulletin Europeen Sur Les Maladies Transmissibles; European Communicable Disease Bulletin)english&pk_articleEuro
Surveillance (Bulletin Europeen Sur Les Maladies Transmissibles; European Communicable Disease
Bulletin)390

Resource Description

Exposure: M

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Food/Water Quality, Meteorological Factors, Meteorological Factors, Temperature, Other Exposure

Food/Water Quality: Chemical, Pathogen

Other Exposure: Cloud cover

Geographic Feature: M

resource focuses on specific type of geography

Freshwater, Urban

Climate Change and Human Health Literature Portal

Geographic Location: M

resource focuses on specific location

Non-United States

Non-United States: Non-U.S. North America

Health Impact: M

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Infectious Disease

Infectious Disease: Foodborne/Waterborne Disease

Foodborne/Waterborne Disease: General Foodborne/Waterborne Disease

mitigation or adaptation strategy is a focus of resource

Adaptation

Population of Concern: A focus of content

Population of Concern: M

populations at particular risk or vulnerability to climate change impacts

Children, Elderly

Resource Type: M

format or standard characteristic of resource

Research Article

Timescale: M

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified

Vulnerability/Impact Assessment: ₩

resource focus on process of identifying, quantifying, and prioritizing vulnerabilities in a system

A focus of content